THE ELECTIONS. PENNSYLVANIA GOES REPUBLICAN BY A

SMALL MAJORITY. OHIO STILL IN DOUBT.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY. MORTAL ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A NEW SECRETARY OF WAR. The Cotton Cases in the Supreme Court,

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 13-12.30 P. M. Additional returns received this morning from Pennsylvania indicate the probable election of Geary, Republican, over Packer, Democrat, for

Governor, by a small majority: say 3000; which would be a Democratic gain since the last Presidential election of 25,000 votes. The Republicans had the exclusive handling of the new registry law in Philadelphia, and suc

ceeded thereby in reducing the Democratic vote more than 2000. The latest returns from Ohlo declare that the result for Governor is very close.

The Cincinnuti Radicula telegraph this morning that Hayes, Republican, is probably elected by a small majority; but add that the Legislature has gone Democratic, thereby ensuring the defeat of

the Fifteenth amendment. The Democrats claim that Pendleton is certainly elected, and are firing salutes in Columbus and Cincinnati in honor of their victory.

The large Pendleton gains in Southern Ohio are almost balanced by the gains of Hayes in the northern part of the State. Hence, it is impossible, as yet, to get at the definite result.

A special dispatch from Nashville says that Governor Senter's message was read to the Legislature yesterday. It advises the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, and scouts the idea of repudiation. It favors a continuation of the present school system, and the sale of delinquent rallroads. It says nothing in regard to a Constitu-

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 13-11 P. M. The latest returns from Pennsylvania indicate the election of Geary by a majority of about 4000

Ohio is still in doubt, and both parties claim the election of Governor. The Legislature is undoubtedly Democratic.

The brief of the cotton tax case is ready for the Supreme Court, and the counsel are here. The point of the case is that cotton being an article of export, its taxation is prohibited. There are forty-two million dollars involved.

General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman from Chicago that Admiral Farragut is very low and cannot possibly recover.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.1 Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, October 13. Careful comparison based on partial returns from thirty counties, including Philadelphia and Alleghany Counties, show a net Democratic gain of nearly 4000 votes. The remaining counties must average nearly 200 Democratic gain to elect Packer. The majority of Geary, Republican, in Philadelphia, by the official count is 3339. The indications are that both branches of the

State Legialature will be Republican, The latest dispatches from Philadelphia give the composition of the Legislature as follows: Senate, 18 Republicans to 16 Democrats; House of

Representatives, 36 Republicans to 17 Democrats giving the Republicans 29 majority on joint bal-

The Radical papers claim the election of Geary by from 5000 to 10,000 majority. The Philadelphia Age, Democrat, claims 5000

majority for Packer. WASHINGTON, October 13-9 P. M. The majority for Geary in thirty-six counties in Pennsylvania is nearly 5000 votes. The remaining thirty counties must average one hundred and

fifty-seven Democratic gain to ensure the election of Packer. The contest is very close, but the chances are in favor of Geary. Ohlo From Ohio we hear that Hamilton County gives Pendleton 500 majority, and elects the entire De mocratic Municipal ticket. It is now believed that ty. The corrected returns may yet elect Pendleton. The State House of Representatives is

strongly Democratic. The Senate will be Republican. This defeats the State's sanction of the A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says that ac Hayes, Republican, loses 5000 votes since the last elections. This average carried throughout the State will elect Hayes by 5000 majority. Many of

the Democratic strongholds, however, have yet to be heard from. The few detailed returns which have been re ceived from Ohio indicate the election of Pendle

Iowa. As was expected to be the case, Iowa elects the

whole Radical ticket.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 13. Another care involving the constitutionality of the State tax on Importations, is to be argued in the Supreme Court. The case comes from Mobile. General Wm. M. Belknap, of Iowa, has been telegraphed by the President to assume the Sec retaryship of War. On his arrival General Sher-

man will retire.
It is rumored that General Sherman accepted the Secretaryship with reluctance and only to ac-commodate the President. General Belkinsp is but thirty-eight years old, a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and a lawyer by profession. He served in the Union army from the be glaning to the end of the late civil war, in the capacity of an aide-de-camp to General Sherman

THE OLD DOMINION.

RICHMOND, October 18. About ten thousand persons attended the State Pair at Staunton to-day. Professor T. W. Mallett. of the University of Virginia, delivered an address on the science of farming as a fine art, and how men of science can help the farmer.

Major John S. Lafferty, of the Lexington Ga-

zette, has been appointed superintendent of the typographical and stenographical department of igton College, Lexington.

The Border Agricultural Fair at Danville open-ed to-day. North Carolina and Danville are well

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A negro who insulted a lady near Port Washington, Va., has been hung by the people.

The signal tower on the Mine Hill (Pennsylva nia) Railroad is destroyed by fire. The watchman, his wife and two children were burned to death.

A Peris dispatch save that several public re lone are announced and distorbances are feared. The government will enforce the law for the suppression of meetings calculated to disturb the A THRIVING TOWN.

All About Florence-How it Grows Appearance of the Village-A Batch of Gossip-Hints for the Curlous-The Lands, the Laborers and the Crops.

> IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 FLORENCE, S. C., October 13.

Florence, they say about here, is a city of steam engines, cotton gins and babies. Emruce in the description pine trees and railroad tracks, and the traveller will not fail to recoglize the locality. Within ten years, the place has grown from a mere wilderness, with its wayside blacksmith shop, to a town of more than respectable dimensions, and the eye rests upon as picturesque a collection of fresh looking country homes and tidy stores as are to be found in this portion of South Carolina. In truth, Florence has all the elements of progress and expansion. Two trains a day from Charleston, Wilmington and Augusta, and one from Cheraw and Darlington, rest in its spaclous depot, to gather or deposit merchandisc and passengers. Thirty or forty merchants, already established here, are building up a permanent trade. Cotton from the surr ing country is brought here to be ginned, baled and shipped. Saw mills are, at work in the vicinity cutting out lumber for home use and distant markets, and the handlwork of thrift and enterprise is everywhere observable. There are four ministers, two or three pretty churches, a graveyard of no use to anybody, and a round dozen of docters who growl chronically at the prevailing good health. The colored population are orderly and lazy, and cotton stealing measurably increased.

The fine hotel, so familiar to our soldie. during the war, is still kept by Mr. J. W. Gamble, assisted by his son. Architecturally it is one of the prettiest structures in the State, and the wayfarer is always sure of substantial and stomach-satisfying repast. Its a superb place to pick up "personals." for Instance, General Joseph E. Johnston and President W. J. Magrath stopped here yesterday. An old North Carolina farmer, who has made money by producing, buying and ship-ping twelve hundred bushels of blackberries during last year, is on his way to a locality near Georgetown to purchase with his surplus a phosphate plantation. Another stranger is on his way from Philadelphia to look after kaolin says there's a heap of money in it, and people don't know it. A third, talking around the parlor fire, believes in draining our swamps. and getting out timber. He says that thirty years ago, until people went wild over cotton timber was cut into staves, and constituted s handsome proportion of the trade of Charles West Indies and France. The suggestions of a fourth indicate that he has an aptitude for agricultural machinery, and that if some Charleston merchant will bring out a stump extractor that will "snake" lightwood roots out of the ground, he and his neighbors are prepared to buy half a dozen. And so on ort, Gamble's Hotel is a place where you can hear suggestive thoughts expressed by men from every part of the country and en-

The business done here is chiefly in cotton. prought forward from the neighborhood, the merchants supplying in turn the demands of the planters. Rumor hath it that a well known Charleston dry goods firm is about to catabilsh a branch house at this point. Besides the handsome lists of Florentine merchants, Captain E. W. Lloyd, formerly of Charleston and captain of the Washington Light Infantry, has a carriage factory and steam mill; and Captain John Wylie has an extensive steam ginning establishment. The Northeastern Railroad shops, under the management of Mr. Daniel Haynes and Mr. Alexander Corrie, also turn out the elegant cars and machinery which are to be seen on that road.

The neighboring lands are good for cotton planting, and are appreciating in value. Formerly the planters of this section were wealthy. Many of them are rapidly recovering from losses incidental to the war. Within three miles of Florence there is excellent water nower, and the wonder is that some enterprising capitalist, with the example of the Augusta and Saluda mills before him, dividing immense profits among the owners, and saving fifteen per cent. more than Northern mills, does not come here and invest thirty or forty thoutand dollars in the erection of on factory. transfer cotton from the bale to the bobbin, he would make his pile. The field is ample, and "the early birds" in this growing town are destined to catch the worm." Another want, which, for their own busine advancement, these live people need, is a local newspaper. A watchful editor never need hide his candle under a bushel in

FLORENCE.

THE CROPS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PENDLETON, S. C., October 11. I have taken some pains to ascertain the following particulars in regard to the crop of this section in comparison to that of last year, by visiting many of the plantations and by consulting some of our most intelligent and practical forms.

tical farmers.

The cotton crop will fall off fully one-half, half of which is already picked out.

Corn on the creek and river bottoms is as good, if not better, than it was last year, but the uplands will fall short at least two-thirds.

Peas are almost an entire failure. P. H. E. S.

IPROM AN OCCURRONAL CORRESPONDENCE

PRINDLEYON, S. C., October 12.

In yours of the 7th you desired a statement of the candition of the crops at this date, &c. Since our last, as to our own and adjoining countles—for we have not been much about—we may report that the all asporbing cotton crop will probably turn out a half crop; in other wards, half of what it would have been, if the season had been favorable. And at least half of it is 'now housed's and 'much of that ginued and in the hands of the merchants,' who seem anxious to buy, and no wonder, we think. Were we a planter we would not sell a bale of cotton at this time, unless compelled, as most of our small planters, and farmers hereabouts, are for money is scarce and the demand pressing. As it is, so it goes, like hot cakes, for the benefit of speculators.

Corn will, probably, on, bottom lands syleid an average crop, but on uplands not more than one-third of a fair crop for the land. Looking to scarcity of forage next winter, much of the corn on most upland farms has been cut up at the roots, and stalk, blades, &c., cured for fodder; much better than pulling and curing the few blades that such stalks would have produced.

The pea, potato and turnip crop on upland is almost an entire failure.

We have commenced sewing wheat; oats, rye and barley. If seed sufficient can be procured a larger space iman usual will be devoted to their cuture to meet the threatening wants of next spring and summer. We are pleased to their cuture to meet the threatening wants of next spring and summer. We are pleased

cured a larger space than usual will be devoted to their culture to meet the threatening wants of next spring and summer. We are pleased to see that many of our farmers are turming their attaining to the culture of clover and the grasses generally an encouraging omen of our future prosperity as farmers, grazers and stock raisers. Ours is not a planting country by nature, and cotton we consider an intruder.

-The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, Ky, are about erecting a widows' and orbitani' home, to coat \$100,000, on land donated.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

Unusually Interesting Historical

We find in a late issue of the Memphis Appeal the following letter, written in the sprin of 1867, by the Hon. R. B. Rhett, in answer to certain inquiries addressed to him as to the authorship of the various alterations in the Constitution of the Confederate States from the Constitution of the United States. Mr. T. M. S. Rhett, to whom the letter was address ed, in a prefatory note says : "In consequence of suggestions made to him-that the archiver of the Confederate States, showing the forma tion of its constitution, may never see the day, and that his statement, as made to me, had better be published now whilst the actors with him are alive and can correct misstatements if any there be, he has at length consented to my publishing his letter :"

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1867.

My Dear Stuart—You request me to inform you, whether I was not the author of all the alterations in the Confederate States Constitution, from the Constitution of the United States 2. States? I answer no; but as I was the author of a part of them, perhaps the most important part, I will briefly state what clauses in the Confederate States Constitution I am responderate States Constitution I am respon

You are aware I presume, that I was appointed by the Convention the chairman of the Committee to Frame a Permanent Con-stitution for the Confederate States. The Southern States had seceded from the United States on account of one cause only— the usurpations of the Northern States upon the Constitution of the United States. Con-caping the corress howers granted by the

United States on account of one cause only—
the usurpations of the Northern States upon
the Constitution of the United States, Concerning the express-powers granted by the
constitution, there had been no contention.
It was the inferential constructive powers
claimed by the Northern States for the Government of the United States, which the Southern States had opposed as usurpations on the
constitution, beginning with bank, alien and
sedition, laws, tariff and internal improvements; finally concluding with sinvery and in
sectionalism. We determined, therefore, to
make the Constitution of the Confederate
States simply the Constitution of the United
States simply the Constitution of the United
States, as the South had always interpreted its
powers, with only such alterations as would
remove ambiguity, and better carry out its
plain intents. The South was always satisfied
with the Constitution of the United States,
When, by usurpation on the part of the North,
this whole instrument lost its character, and,
from a limited government, the Government
of the United States was clearly lapsing into
a limitess despotism, the Southern States
seceded. They determined, by the Constitution of the Confederate States, to perpetuate
the government transmitted to them by their
fathers. This is its whole purport.

The two great vital powers in all governments are the laying of taxes, and the expenditure of taxes. These powers decide the
character of every government, whether it is
limited or unlimited, federal or consolidated;
hence from the commencement of the Government of the United States bestowed on Congress, "to levy and collect taxes,
duties," &c., was merely for revenue to carry
on the Government of the United States. The
other party, chiefly at the North, contended
that this power should be exercised for a different and antagonistic purpose—to prevent
importations on which taxes may be collected,
and thereby promote and encourage different
branches of industry by giving them the markets of the United other party contended that they should be ex-pended to promote the general interest of commerce, and the indefinite general welfare of the United States.

commerce, and the indefinite general interest of the United States.

1. At the head of the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution of the United States stands the following clause. stands the following clause: Sec. 8,. Act "The Congress shall have power to lay a collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, pay the debt and provide for the common (lence and general welfare of the United State) tence and general weather of the Content States.

An attempt was made to alter the scope of this clause by taking away the comma at the word "excises," but on reference to the original manuscript of the constitution, the comma

manuscript of the constitution, the comma was shown to be correct.

Before I went to the convention at Montgomery, I had prepared a book containing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which might be adopted by the Confederate States. That book was before the committee which framed the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States. In that book the above clause from the Constitution of the United States was modified as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy." The clause, thus modified, was reported as a part of the Provisional Constitution, and adopted by the convention. When the Committee on the Permanent Constitution to keep this clause for consideration, it was also adopted as a part of ned, was reported as a part of the Provisional Constitution, and adopted by the convention. When the Committee on the Permanent Constitution took up this clause for consideration, it was also adopted as a part of this constitution, the reported to the convention. Of course, as it had already been adopted by the convention in the Provisional Constitution, it met no opposition as a part of the Permanent Constitution; but conferring with the members of the convention, I became satisfied that it would not accomplish the object of limiting taxation to the simple purpose of revenue. To accomplish this object, when the clause was under consideration in the convention, I offered the following prohibition as an addition: "But no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be made to promote or foster any branch of industry." This amendment was carried in the cohvention. So the clause in the Confederate States Constitution, Act 1. Section 8, is as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, or shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

2. The appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of internal improvements had been, for more than thirty years, one of the great disputed usurpations which the South opposed, and had been repeatedly arrested by the vetces of different Presidents. It had been claimed chiefly under the power granted in the Constitution of the United States, and with the findian tribes." When it has clause was reported by the committee in the permanent Confederate States, from Georgia, offeed the following amendment. "But neitser this nor any othor clause contained in the constitution of the Confederate State

states, as follows:
"To regulate commerce with foreign mations and smoling the several States and with the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce." commerce.

3. But there was yet something more to be done with this clause to make it complete. A misting ought to be provided by which our harbers and rivers might have their navigation improved. I accordingly drew up and read to the convention (its presentation at that time not being in order.) the following additional amendment: "Except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aid to navigation upon the coasis, and

REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IT
AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

laid on the mavigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the cost and expenses."

After I had read this amenament to the convention and explained its operation, Mr. Marshall, of Louisiana, came to my seat and expressed his approbation of it, and asked me to lot him take a copy of it for consideration. I told him to take the amendment and offer it himself, as an amendment to the constitution. He took it and the day after offered it as an amendment to the constitution, and it was adopted. The whole clause, as modified, stands in the Confederate States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, as follows:

"To regulate commerce with all foreign nations, and among the several States, and among the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall over be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvements, intended to hodilate commerce, except for the purpose of farnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aid to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of our harbors, and the removing of obstructions in our river navigation, in all which cases such dutte, shall be faid on the navigation is our river navigation, in all which cases such dutte, shall be faid on the navigation is of the costs and expenses."

4. The election of a President every four years, and the abuse of the official patronage of the government that the elections produced, were great evils under the Constitution of the United States. The x-c-ligibility of the President was not without danger, as the re-eligibility of the President was not without danger, as the re-eligibility of the President and Vice-President of the Consuls of Rome opened the way to the Roman Empire. I brought up this subject before the committee preparing the constitution, and proposed the extension of the term of service of the President and Vice-President of the term of service of the President and Vice-President of the term of service of the President and Vice-Presiden

erm of service of the President and Vic resident of the Confederate States to see ears, and that the President shall be inclin years, and that the President shall be ineligible to the presidency after his term of service expired. But I submitted also to their consideration that the same end might be obtained by making the President ineligible after an intervening term of service of six years had taken place. By this policy, the existing President would have no motive to use his patronage in the election, and the services of a very able man might be obtained for a second term. This latter view was favored by the convention accordingly, with a six years ten-ture of office. But when it came up for con-sideration in the convention, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved to strike out time condi-tional re-eligibility. As this made the clause as I had originally proposed it in committee, I expressed by approbation of it, and voted for it with the major, which adopted it as fel-

expressed by approbation cf.ff, and voted for it with the majort, which adopted if, as follows: "Article 11, Section 1. The Executive shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years," but the President shall not be re-eligible.

5. To make ability and worth the sole criterion for helding office, and to prevent the criterion for the Confederate States, which was stitution of the Confederate States, which was tee the 3d Clause, 2d Sec. Art. II, of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which was adopted by them, and, with unanimous consent, was also adopted by the convention: "The principal offices in each of the 'executive' departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President; all other civil officers of executive departments may be removed at any time by the President or other power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty and, when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor."

therefor."

6. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proved to be so difficult in the course of its administration, before the war, that it amounted to prohibition. Since the war, the country has been expedited by d. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proved to be so difficult in the course of its administration, before the war, that it amounted to prohibition. Since the war, the country has been in a condition of the constitution, and practically a condition of the states that it is a condition of the states constitution which, and by the committee the fifth ortsoic time. The convention afterwards by the states constitution which, and by the states constitution which, and by the states constitution which are the confederate States. If it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States, if it has been a fair of the Confederate States and should have been castly are sealed in convention as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention. when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention, voting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legistatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventiona of two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this constitution; but no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate."

I have thus, I hope, satisfactorily answered your inquiry. Yours, truly,

R. BARNWELL RHETT.

T. M. S. RHETT. ...

Does Brain Work Sherten Life."

The Providence Journal discusses this subject in a very able and sensible manner. It gives the following interesting facts to prove that men in our country are not killing themselves with too much brain work. It says:

gives the following interesting facts to prove that men in our country are not killing themselves with too much brain work. It says:

In the first place, there is good reason for doubting, or at any rate there is no good proof that mental diseases, or diseases of the brain, are more prevalent in this than in other countries. It is generally thought so, and it may possibly be true; but the only proof of it that can be given is a general impression that it is so, an impression whose only foundation is a general inference from a few facts, the very weakest of all proof.

But there is important evidence upon the subject, which is available. It is the average age of those who die, in various occupations and professions in this country. In the State of Massachusetts these records have been kept for twenty-five years, so, that the number of facts has become sufficient to make the results important and valuable as evidence.

We find, in the report for 1887, that in twenty-five years nearly the deaths of 3656 professional men had been reported, with an average age of 50.5 years, and 9856 merchants, financiers, agents, &c., with an average of 48.5 years. These averages are greater than those of any other cliss, except farmers and mechanics werking in the open air. The average age of active mechanics in shops, 43 years; of laborers, 46.5 years; of framers, 46.5 years; affemales, 38.7 years; of farmers, 64.2 years; af persons employed on the occan, 45.5 years; affemales, 38.7 years; of farmers, 64.5 years; in professions and occupations, was as follows: Bankers 64.7 years; lawyers, 56.1 years; pludges and justices, 56.4 years; increasing and professions the proof is still more marked. Thus the average of those who died in some of the most important professions and occupations, was as follows: Bankers, 64.7 years; lawyers, 56.1 years; pludges, lawyers, 64.9 years; increasing and professors five longer than the average of the whole number of persons who died in the twenty-five years.

The average age of the whole number of p

age agos.

It is probable that some merchants injure
thereselves from too much develon to, and
more depotably from too much anxiety about,
their business; and it is possible that sometimes a student or professional man may in-

in this country, and our students and professional men are killed, not by too much labor of the brain, but by too little labor of the body; not by too much food for the mind, but by too much food for the stomach.

Many more are injured by excessive indulgence of the bodily passions and appetites than by excessive indulgence in literary labor. Tobacco and alcohol produce far more softening of the brain and disease of the heart among students in this country than close application to their studies. A healthy mind in . healthy body is capable of an almost unlimited amount of labor without injury; but if the body is broken down by excess or by neglect, the mind suffers with it, and both fall together.

UP IN A BALLOON.

A Woman Gives her Experience.

Mrs. Charles Wise, wife of the geronant nade a balloon ascension with him the othe

day, at Lancaster. She writes:

When my husband announced that he would sell the vacant seat in his balloon charlot, "Inplier," I resolved to be the highest bidder, though it should be a thousand dollars; when though it should be a thousand dollars; when though it should be a thousand dollars. though it should be a thousand dollars; when he very gravely suggested to me about the pay, having, as he he said, two cash offers of fifty dollars each. I told him inline was a hundred dollars—paid in advance by numerous charges against him for duraling stockings and sewing on his buttons for ten years past. From this he made no appeal, but said, "all right, you shall go."

sewing on his buttons for ten years past. From this he made no appeal, but said, "all right, you shall go."

At ton minutes past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Jupiter being sufficiently inflated, I stepped into the wicker car thereto attached, and with a throb of delight boomed up over the centre of the city. The multitude below, with upturned faces—the ratting sound of martial music—the shouts of applause—and the carth with all its life, gradualiv sinking down—down—down—still deeper down, oxcited me very much, and I involuntarily began to wave my kerchief in response to the happy salutations of my good friends below.

My husband handed me the talismanic flag to wave, while he would throw overboard balast composed of bundles of business circulars, and up, up we went at a glorious rate. My replies to his questions for awhile were only—"Splendid "splendid !" My heart was palpitating with loy-over the beauties spread out beneath and around, so that I could do nothing but gaze upon the grand scene before me.

When we got beyond the built-up part of the city, I ventured my head through the barrier of ropes to look straight down, and beneath I spled what seemed a nice little Christmas garden, with little buildings in the middle, which my susband told me was Franklin and Marshai. College, and just at this moment a milk-like vapor rushed down before and underneath us, entirely obscuring the world below. All at once my joy and observation changed to a feeling of amazement—amazement most profour 1. Oh, what a solemn silence surrounded us. It was an awhilly mysterious thing to me, now this heavenly curtain of dewdrops could so suddenly wrap itself all around us.

The big puffed-up globe above our heave, scarcely visible, seemed to bend and taczer.

thing to me, how this heavenly curtain of dewdrops could so suddenly wrap itself all around us.

The big puffed-up globe above our heads, scarcely visible, seemed to bend and stagger with this load of vapor weighing upon it: Presently a cheerful, mellow glimmer of light came from above, which cheered us again into conversation. Here Mr. W. threw overboord a considerable bundle of business cards, and as they scattered through this illuminated cloud they crackfed like little torpodoes. I wondered what caused it. Mr. W. said: "It sounds like electric sparks." As they floated about, they shome like sliver and gold.

Presently wo came out at the top of this cloud and here again came a new scene. How be caulifully strange up here—great big masses of white, soft-looking, fleecy clouds below. Oh, they looked as soft and silky as the finest down, and they rolled about, as it were, in a winton voluptuousness. "But, where are we have to be added to the control of the cast in made freeted in the car by John Ahrms, which he can be added to the cast of the cast in con
If their on the said in the car by John Ahrms, which he can be added to the cast of t

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Rev. Michael Ferran, pastor of the Catho lie church in Lynchburg, Va., was found dead in his bed at the parsonage in that city on

Thursday last.
—The heir of the Huntingdon estate in Eng land, value £40,000,000, has turned up in New Jersey, and intends immediately to wrest hi ancestral possessions from the hands of base pretenders. · ·

-Robert Wehrhan, the Saxon engineer to whom the Chillan Government has ceded Juan Fernandez, has taken possession of the island with his colony of sixty or seventy, and made a settlement

-"Mrs. Vice-President Colfax has come ou with the whole weight of her moral influence against the pannier. She thinks the pannier the proper furniture of a donkey." If it is, why "doose" don't Schuyler wear one? -It is said that during her recent trip

through France, Eugenie endured thirty-one speeches, twenty-three receptions and presentations, eight grand dinners and banquets, two reviews, and about two hundred and fifty gun salutes from the fleet alone, four displays of fireworks, and over eight thousand petitions And yet she still lives? If this sort of thing goes on much longer, she will pass into his tory as the cast-iron Empress. -A Chinaman named Tye Kinn recently ar-

rived at Omaha on his way round the world. He went from China to England seven years ago by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and studied four years at Cambridge. He afterward directed a coolle plantation in Cuba until the revolution broke out, when he went to New Orleans and opened a school. He is now on his way to China to engage a thousand aborers for a Louisiana sugar-planter. -Sir George Bowyer, in a letter to the Lon

don Times, mentions an anecdote of the late Bishop of Exeter. "Before I became a Roman Catholic (Sir George writes,) he used frequently to consult me on matters of canon law, &c. In one of our conferences, more than twenty years ago, he used these words: 'The Irish Church must go. It is doomed, and nothing can save it, and if we don't keep clear of it we shall go too.'. He has just lived long enough to have his prophecy fulfilled."

The story goes that a deputy marshal, who has been looking for Mr. Fisk, Jr., for some their business; and it is possible that some times a student or professional man may industries in the student or professional man may industries in the student of the student of the student of the student of the students of the student or profession in the student or profession in

quired whether the deputy wished to serve a paper on any one else in that quarter. He replied that he had one for Mr. Gould. "I'll step in and see if he is here," said Fisk. The deputy waited an hour, but either Mr. Flsk had

a difficulty in Anding Gould, or he must have forgotten his engagement. -The Liberte relates the following incident oncerning the visit of the Prince Imperial to the fete of St. Cloud: "Having observed a poor little acrobat of about twelve years old

reated with neglect by the crowd, the Prince stepped up to him, and, putting a piece of twenty francs in his hand, said softly, 'Keep that, but say nothing about it,' and then re joined his young friends. On the return of the party to the palace the Empress said to the Prince, 'I suppose you have spent a good deal of money?' 'I have expended twenty-seven tranes,' was the reply. That, in fact, was the sum which the Prince had laid out, including

the present to the poor boy." —A correspondent of the London Times has seen Count Bismarck at a military review, and describes him as a man of great statue and ize, dressed in a plain dark frock with yellow facings, and wearing the high books, ponder-ous helmet and long straight sword of the culrassiers. He was mounted on a powerful plack horse, and during the review General Von Moltke, the strategist, stood near him. He was thin, bent and worn, while Count Bis narck was bold and stern of aspect, the largest man on the field, looking fully capable o psetting in combat a brace of culrassiers To the Englishmen he knew or who were preented to him, he was very cordial, addressing them in excellent English.

-Madame George Sand is an elderly lady with a peculiar physiognomy, a face that atracts your attention immediately. This famous painter of the passions, the highpriestess of the free-love sect, is a curious study. Her physique does not betray her age. Her hair is thick and dark, although she is past sixty-five, and is worn in puffed braids. Her forehead is wide, but retreats. while her eyes are very large, limpld and dark, suggesting the idea of absorption. She has a delicate, soft, white hand, that bestow the gentlest sort of a shake when you are in troduced. She dresses in a heavy black sill without trimmings; a rich point lace collar and cuffs of antique pattern relieve the somberness. A black Cashmere shawl, bordered with a deep guipure flounce, was over her shoulders, and a neat cap, with a tea rose or top, completed her attire. Madame Sand seldom takes the initiative in conversation, bu vhen she speaks, torrents of eloquence flow ing additional interest to any subject. She is a great admirer of jewelry, and deems "gold turned from its true purpose when sent to the mint, for such fairy-like creatures can be created out of the metal."

Specia Notices.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS-EXAMINA TION OF TEACHERS.—The Regular Quarterly Examination of candidates for the office of Teacher in the Public Schools will be held at the No. ool, St. Philip street, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Applicants are requested to be present pun-tually at the appointed hour.

Py order of the Board.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE, Secretary Commissioners Free Schools.

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THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM. -SUM-

MER is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthlest of us con siderably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This s not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw cold winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, billous attacks and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but espe clairy in localities where the atmosphere is natu-rally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dan-gers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhibitants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fields of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the inpleasant flavor which renders the ordinar conics so repulsive, composed of extracts and close of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimular rom which every noxious element has been exselled, this renowned preparation is, in all r distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an ex-perience of twenty years, during which HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

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Special Notices.

ANT NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE Steamship PERIT is This DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be at risk of owner, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. oct12 3 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

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